

THREE WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

ARRIVAL OF THE QUAKER CITY.

\$1,600,000 in Specie Coming to New-York.

ACCIDENT TO THE GOLDEN GATE.

EXODUS OF THE MORMONS OF CARSON VALLEY INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

The steamship Quaker City, Capt. Shufeldt, from Mobile the 27th and Havana at 5 p. m. on the 29th ult., arrived here yesterday afternoon, four days from the latter port. The Quaker City made the run from Mobile to Havana in 40 hours.

The steamship St. Louis, Capt. Hudson, from New-York for Liverpool, arrived at Havana on the 29th, and left the same day. The steamship Calhoun had just arrived at Havana when the Quaker City left.

The steamship Star of the West, Capt. Gray, from Liverpool for New-York, arrived at Havana at 3 p. m. of the 29th. She had on board 715 passengers (all well), the mails, \$1,600,000 in gold for New-York and \$500,000 for Europe. She would leave on the 30th.

Twenty-five of her passengers came to this port in the Quaker City. The cause of her detention was the non-arrival of the Pacific steamship Golden Gate, that vessel left San Francisco on the 5th of October, but on the following day her machinery (in part) became disabled, and she was compelled to return to port, where she arrived on the 10th. The ensuing day her passengers, specie and mails were transferred to the steamship Golden Age, and again took their departure, arriving at Panama on the 24th. The same day the passengers, &c., reached Aspinwall, and immediately embarked on board the Star of the West, which had awaited their arrival.

We are indebted to Mr. E. C. Williams, one of the California passengers who came to this port by the Quaker City, for San Francisco papers down to Oct. 5, as well as for the following account of the voyage:

"STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY, Nov. 2, 1857.
"We left San Francisco Oct. 5, at 9 o'clock a. m., on the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamship Golden Gate, with 715 passengers, the United States mails, and about \$1,600,000 in treasure. On the 6th, at 11 p. m., we broke our shaft, and were compelled to return to port with one wheel. We arrived safely on Saturday, the 10th, at 10 o'clock a. m. The mails and treasure were transferred to the Golden Age, and the passengers again embarked.

The ship left at 10 o'clock p. m. It stopped at Manzanillo, Acapulco, and arrived at Panama on Saturday, the 24th, at 8 o'clock a. m.; crossed the Isthmus and sailed the same evening at 9 o'clock on the Star of the West, arriving at Havana at 3 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday, the 29th. Some twenty of her passengers left on board the ship, where we have had fine accommodations and a delightful passage."

From the *Steamer Herald* and *Alta California* of the 5th ult., which are the only papers that have come to hand, we are enabled to compile the following SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Fewer events of importance have occurred since the departure of the last steamer than at any other period for months.

The official returns from nearly all the counties in the State give a majority over both the other candidates. The total vote was about 90,000. The Senate stands 25 Democrats to 5 Republicans, and the Assembly 24 Democrats to 9 Republicans, 3 Democrats and 1 Independent.

The majority in favor of paying the State debt is about 30,000.

Our accounts from the mining districts are even more than usually favorable. The streams are nearly all dried, and the diggers have been successful in obtaining accounts of the richness of the "Cape claim," at Oroville, are received, full details of which will be found elsewhere. Col. Fremont has been successful in Mariposa County, adjusting his difficulties with the miners located on his grant. He has now been successful in securing the title to the mine, which is to be shipped to Europe, where it will be tested in the most thorough manner at our disposal.

An unusual number of deeds of violence have occurred in various parts of the State. A civil suit against Henry Bates, late Treasurer of the State, and the action on his official bond, for the sum of \$100,000, the amount of the bond, was tried in the Sacramento District Court last week, and resulted in a verdict against the bondman for the full amount. The case of Bates against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which was tried until the next term of the District Court. This suit was instituted for the recovery of \$124,000, advanced to that firm for the payment of the July interest. Bates and Rowe, his deputy, are both still incarcerated in the prison-hill at Sacramento.

The line of telegraph is to be immediately extended from Marysville north to Shasta, Yreka and Weaver.

The crops have all been garnered, and the yield is excellent and abundant.

Fever and influenza—both, however, of mild type—prevail in various parts of the State; but very few deaths are reported. The general health of our population was never better.

We have later and interesting news from Southern California. All labor is suspended at the copper mines of San Ysidro. On the contrary, the Jesus Maria Mines are being worked with great activity.

The crop of wheat raised in California will be largely in excess of the consumption.

It was said that the overland mail route from San Diego to San Antonio, Texas, would take passengers on its trip of October 9.

The news of the commencement of the panic in New-York had created much surprise in California.

Thomas P. Lewis, first officer of the clipper ship *Delphine*, from New-York, had been arrested on a charge of manslaughter. He knocked overboard a man named Turner, in the harbor of San Francisco, and was attempting to jump after him to save his life, was taken into custody.

The State Fair had been held at Stockton, and attracted large crowds.

The rumor of the exodus of the Mormons from Carson Valley to Utah is confirmed, and the ridiculous report that a battle had occurred between the United States troops and the Mormons at Salt Lake City contradicted.

Great excitement existed between the Sonorians and those on the Gadsden purchase, and no Americans were allowed a passport into Sonora.

The reports of the assassins had chastised the Yuma and Apaches for killing some of their women and children. The Pinos killed 150 or 160 of their opponents, and lost only 25 themselves.

Late reports from the head of Humboldt are that Kike's party had been attacked by the Indians, his men had driven the women and children to the boats, and that at least one-third of the immigration was yet on the other side of the Humboldt.

The stage conductor of the overland mail had examined the new route from San Diego to the Desert, with a view to take their coach over the route, and the stage had started on the 21st, following which a road can be made at a very moderate expense, a distance of 75 miles from San Diego to the Desert at Cariso. In the present state of this trail, the Stage Company estimate that they can take the mail from San Diego to Fort Yuma in 21 days.

Our informant also reports a high degree of excitement existing between the Sonorians and those living in the Purchase, and that no American was allowed a passport into the interior of Sonora.

THE EFFECT OF THE CRISIS IN CALIFORNIA.

From the *San Francisco Herald*, Oct. 3.

By the steamer yesterday we received news of a financial crisis in New-York. Several of the oldest established banking and insurance firms had succumbed, and railroad stocks had declined to a figure unprecedentedly low. The New-York papers, with commendable prudence, have labored with might and main to

allay the excitement, and the probability is that if they had pursued an opposite course, we should have been able to do the most wide-spread ruin in the Atlantic States. Here we can discuss the cause of the panic without restraint, and can form an unprejudiced opinion on the subject. It must be confessed that the news of financial distress in New-York does not excite the same degree of surprise in this community. In fact, we have long expected it, and the only question for us to discuss is, as to whether we have by this mail received the worst of the news, or if the financial trouble is to be regarded as simply the prelude to that greater, more general and more sweeping crash which is yet to come. But on this branch of the subject we do not propose to speculate at present. "Sufficient with the day is the evil thereof," and in obedience to this wise precept, we will, at this time, confine our remarks exclusively to the facts which are admitted. The panic in New-York is ascribed to expansion, generally, in importations, in the construction of railroads, and in the agricultural productions caused by the demand for breadstuffs during the continuance of the great war in Europe. It is not our intention to dispute these premises. They are doubtless the cause of the recent failure, though in a remote degree. The immediate cause is the changes observable in the movement of specie. We alluded, a few days ago, that there was a great gratifying diminution in the amount of specie shipped from this port eastward. An examination of the figures of the Customs will show that the diminution amounts to no less than \$4,070,185 35, and that it has for the most part taken place during the third quarter of the present year.

TREASURY SHIPMENTS.

From the *San Francisco Herald*, Oct. 5.

The following is a statement of the treasure shipped here during the past quarter, on steamers, combined with the previous quarter:

To New-York.....\$5,140,274 94
To England.....2,256,913 52
To New-Granada.....100,507 52

Total for three months.....\$7,497,695 98
The shipments during the first half of the year, by steamers, to New-York, amounted to \$16,934,766 10; to England, \$1,634,115 38; to New-Granada, \$20,021 35. The combined total for the first half of the year, to New-York, was \$16,934,766 10; to England, \$1,634,115 38; to New-Granada, \$20,021 35.

The following is a statement of the treasure shipped here during the past quarter, on steamers, combined with the previous quarter:

To New-York.....\$2,575,083 10
To England.....6,024,018 10
To New-Granada.....32,923 77

Total.....\$8,632,025 97
The amount exported at a similar period in 1856 was \$30,131,066 14, showing a falling off in 1857 of \$21,500,000.

The shipments of treasure by sailing vessels for the quarter just ended have been almost as large as those of the previous six months. This has been in consequence of the demand for Mexican dollars for shipment to China, and which, as they are regularly received here by such vessels, are sent to the Pacific coast to enter into our exportation of native coin or dust. The shipments have been as follows:

China.....\$1,121,497 Society Islands.....\$3,000
East India.....65,000 Sandwich Islands.....100,472
Australia.....1,350 South America.....15,400

Total.....\$1,309 24
During the first half of 1857 the exports amounted to \$1,788,817, making the combined shipments for the nine months \$3,088,104.

The exports of gold of the first half of the year equals that of the preceding year, and the falling off observable has taken place principally during the months of July, August and September. The people of New-York are not so much interested in the shipments of specie from this port, though repeatedly warned, and the absurdity of expecting that the golden stream could much longer continue to flow from the Pacific with equal volume. It is true that the fact of a decrease in gold exports has been mentioned by some bungling statisticians in this city, who, by some of the unaccountable turns of the wheel of fortune, find themselves in command of a few cases of type, but no argument in support of our position was deemed necessary by us. We now state the fact that the decrease of gold exports for the last three months there has been a decrease of over four millions in the export of gold from this port eastward, and that that decrease is the immediate cause of the crisis in New-York, of which we received intelligence by the steamship Sonora.

VOTE ON THE STATE DEBT.

From the *San Francisco Herald*, Oct. 5.

We have the returns of the vote on the State debt in thirty-five counties. There are eight counties yet to be heard from. It is an exceedingly gratifying exhibit. It is a declaration from the people of the State of California, that though the officers elected by them had unlawfully contracted a heavy debt, yet, as it had been incurred, or at least so they claimed, for the support of the Government instituted by themselves, and as by their own inaction heretofore they in fact facilitated its accumulation, the stain of repudiation shall never attach itself to the State of California. It is a remarkable fact, that the vote on the debt was decided by a majority of 10,000.

The result of the vote on the question clearly establishes that they reflected public sentiment. It is true that one or two newspapers did openly advocate repudiation, but they have long since died out, and that a journal of a particular type, and of a low character, but public sentiment was so strong and decided upon the question that they very prudently refrained from offending it, and contented themselves with occasional insinuation, but nothing more. In relation to the Constitutional Convention, little need be said. It was a wild and ill-advised measure, and has been defeated. The total vote on the question was 25,337, of which 18,400 were cast for the Convention and 6,937 against it. Under the present Constitution, a majority of all the votes cast at any election is necessary to authorize the calling of a Constitutional Convention.

The total vote of the State will be about 90,000, and the vote on the question was 25,337, of which 18,400 were cast for the Convention and 6,937 against it. Under the present Constitution, a majority of all the votes cast at any election is necessary to authorize the calling of a Constitutional Convention.

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ago, or in Europe in consequence of agriculture having been to some extent neglected in the clanging of war. Our export trade will not have to depend upon such adventurous circumstances for development. We are of the opinion that we will always find a good market for our surplus breadstuffs, provided we ship at the proper time. In midwinter New-York is regularly every year ice-bound. No supplies from the overwintering granaries of the great West can reach it, and at such times a fair price could be realized upon whatever breadstuffs we might ship from here. The first cargo shipped from this State happened to strike the New-York market at the proper time, and the result was that handsome profits were realized upon them. These facts were lost sight of in some of the shipments that were subsequently made, and as might be expected, they did not turn out to be very profitable speculations. Let no fears of the impossibility of doing business in market cause the farmer to withhold his grain. When we have a large surplus on hand, a market will easily and readily be found.

CARSON VALLEY.

We copy the following telegraphic dispatch from the *Sacramento State Journal*. It is dated Genoa, Sept. 17. It will be seen that by it the rumor of the exodus of the Mormons from Carson Valley, by order of Brigham Young, is confirmed.

"The Mormons are all making preparations to leave for the Great Salt Lake; they will leave here in about ten days, and will have in their train over 100 wagons. Their farms have been purchased by immigrants coming over the plains this season. The immigration this year is in excess of any previous year. It is estimated that 10,000 men, women, children and animals, have just arrived over the plains. The immigration this year will reach full 25,000 and probably 30,000. Two-thirds are women and children."

We copy the following from *The Sacramento Union*, dated Placerville, Sept. 26:

"The Mormons will start on the 25th of October. There will be upward of two hundred wagons, a portion of which are ordered to be sent to Salmon River, and the balance to Salt Lake City. Brigham Young has ordered a secret cavalry company to be organized from the Saints in Carson Valley, armed and equipped with one year's provisions and clothing. By informant also states that it is the intention of the Mormons, if matters go on as they are, to seek refuge in the Russian Possessions, where they have already given the stakes for a new Zion."

"The rich valleys and meadows in and about Carson are perfectly alive with stock. Genoa is all activity—excursions are arriving daily from these States."

THE CASE OF EX-TREASURER BATES.—Yesterday, Judge Howell presiding, was occupied by the trial of an ex-civil suit against Henry Bates, late Treasurer of the State, and the sureties on his official bond, for the sum of \$100,000, the amount of the bond. The testimony introduced was merely documentary, designed to show that the late Treasurer had received and expended the sum of \$100,000, which had not been accounted for, and for which it is proposed to hold the sureties responsible to the amount of their undertaking—\$100,000. Every foot of ground is contested by the defendants, who seek to avoid the responsibility of their acts as sureties. The case is a very complicated one, and the attention of the court is directed to the fact that the late Treasurer had received and expended the sum of \$100,000, which had not been accounted for, and for which it is proposed to hold the sureties responsible to the amount of their undertaking—\$100,000.

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